

FAIR PLAY

VOLUME XL.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

NUMBER 43.

The WORLD'S NEWS In Tabloid Form

Legislative

The Charleston, W. Va., special grand jury summoned to consider the charges of bribery in connection with the United States senatorial campaign indicted five state legislators. The indicted are: Delegates David Hill, H. F. Asbury, U. S. G. Rhodes and Rath Don and Senator B. A. Smith.

A sensation was created in the West Virginia legislature when Rev. Thomas J. Smith, delegates from Doddridge county, arose in the house and charged that Delegate S. U. G. Rhodes had attempted to bribe him. Smith charged that \$500 had been thrust into his clothes by Rhodes.

Gov. Colquitt of Texas has vetoed the consolidated bill to permit the merger of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas Central railways. He declared the consolidation was unconstitutional.

Senator Clyde Going of Polk county, leading member of the Arkansas legislature and a prominent member of the eastern Arkansas bar, created a sensation in the senate by announcing that he had been indicted by the Cross county grand jury in connection with the \$60,000 defalcation of former Treasurer Wood Hammett of Cross county.

Charges made by Gov. Glascock of West Virginia as to bribery in connection with the election of Senators Chilton and Watson of that state were dismissed by the senate.

The recall bill passed the Minnesota senate by a vote of 52-3, including recall of judges. The bill now goes to the house, where it is sure to pass.

Five members of the West Virginia legislature—four representatives and one senator—were arrested by Burns detectives on charges of bribery in connection with the candidacy for the United States senate of William Seymour Edwards. Bull Moore leader in the state in the recent campaign.

Domestic

A. C. Harrington, a Santa Monica, Cal., grocer, who sued Nat Goodwin, the actor, for \$10,000, has been awarded \$1,000. Goodwin's attorney ran the grocer down.

Twelve miners and four mine guards were killed in a desperate battle in the Kanawha county coal fields in West Virginia. All trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad into the strike territory are equipped with machine guns. A gun was fastened to the rear platform of each coach and manned for instant use.

In making a test of the length of a train which it would be possible to haul over the new cut-off of the Lackawanna railway near Newton, N. J., a train of 132 loaded coal cars was sent from Statefort Junction to Port Morris.

The so-called "bath tub trust" was found guilty of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade by a jury in the United States district court at Detroit, Mich. The act as charged is a misdemeanor, and the penalty provides imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" and other romances, died at Shelbyville, Ind., after suffering a year from cancer of the liver.

John Fritz, iron and steel master, died at his home in Bethlehem, Pa. He was 91 years old. Fritz was the last of the pioneers of men who introduced into the United States the Bessemer steel process.

The plant of the Seattle (Wash.) Times was destroyed by fire. Blether, Jr., manager of the paper, estimates the loss at \$650,000. The Times was published from the plant of the Post-Intelligencer.

Fifty elk recently arrived from Wyoming broke through a fence of a game preserve at Elk, W. Va., in a storm, and fled into the mountains. The herd was brought to this state to encourage propagation.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, veteran publicist and former United States minister to Spain, died at his home in New York. He had been ill for more than two weeks.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution limiting presidents of the United States to one term of six years, to become effective in 1921, was introduced by Representative Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the house judiciary committee.

Six persons were killed and 65 seriously injured in political rioting in Tokio, Japan. The situation is serious. The premier of Japan, Prince Katsura, was stoned by a mob in the streets. His resignation has been demanded by the people.

Edwin Rubel, 22, fell 19 floors in the elevator shaft of the McCormick building in Chicago. His body was found a crushed mass. He has run to catch the elevator and forced his way through the door as the lift started upward.

James Purcell, the New York gambler who achieved notoriety through his testimony before the Aldrich graft investigating committee last week, shot his 13-year-old daughter Agnes to death as she lay asleep and made an unsuccessful attempt to end the life of his wife.

"Guilty as charged in all three counts of the indictment" was the verdict returned at Cincinnati, O., by the jury trying the case of John M. Patterson and the 28 other officials or former officials of the National Cash Register company, who were charged by the government with violating the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The negro population of Charleston, Mo., has taken fright at the warnings several days ago tacked to their doors, threatening not only to destroy their homes, but inflict personal injury if they do not leave the city within 30 days, and daily some are leaving with their worldly possessions.

Vincent Astor has decided upon the field of agriculture as a means of aiding humanity. He has so informed Gov. Sulzer, who announced he had appointed Astor to head a delegation which will represent New York state at the meeting of the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, to be held in Rome, Italy, next May.

Washington

Carrying a total of \$94,585,628, the army appropriation bill was reported to the senate from the committee on military affairs. The committee increased the allowances made by the house to the extent of \$680,450. A number of amendments in the shape of legislation were added, most important of which provides for changes in the method of appointment and constitution of courts martial.

As a result of a conference at the White House, three additional battle-ships were sent to the east coast of Mexico. Orders also were issued at once for the immediate placing in commission of two army transports for the transport of troops to the City of Mexico for the protection of the lives of Americans and foreigners, should the situation there grow any worse.

The house passed the Webb-Kenyon bill designed to prevent shipment of intoxicating liquors from "wet" into "dry" states. The measure already has passed the senate and will go at once to President Taft.

Two battleships, six destroyers, four submarines and one supply ship and a transport were recommended as the naval building program for the fiscal year by the house naval affairs committee. An appropriation of \$20,000,000 for initial construction work was voted for all the vessels named.

Declaring that it was "incompatible" with the public interest, Attorney-General Wickersham refused to submit to the house any documents explaining his order delaying service of bench warrants on indictments in the Texas oil cases against John D. Archbold, Henry C. Polger, Jr., and other Standard Oil officials.

With elaborate ceremony, the senate and house of representatives in joint session canvassed the electoral votes of the various states of the Union and officially declared Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana elected president and vice-president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, next.

Militant suffragettes at Birmingham, England, dropped a phial containing an explosive into the letter box of the inland revenue office. An explosion and fire followed. The box contained \$25,000 in paper money. Most of this was rescued, however, before the flames reached it.

Foreign

Secretary Knox and Ambassador Jusserand signed a convention to extend for another period of five years the arbitration treaty between the United States and France, which will expire March 12.

According to dispatches given out in Sofia, the Turkish troops assembled the whole male Christian population of the seaport of Buyuk Kerkme in the village school house and massacred them. Subsequently they killed all the Christian women and children except young girls, whom they carried off on board ship.

President Taft vetoed the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill, which would revolutionize the immigration policy of the United States by imposing a literacy test upon all foreigners seeking a home in America.

Dispatches from Sofia says that more detailed accounts of the Bulgar battle show a complete disaster for the Turks. 2,500 of whom were buried by the Bulgarians, and another 3,000 Turkish dead left lying scattered over the battlefield.

After a service of eight years as United States consul-general at Calcutta, India, William H. Michael has retired from the consular service on account of ill health. He will be succeeded, it was announced, by Alphonse Gaulin, at present American consul-general at Marseilles, France.

The Belgian Federation of Labor decided to call a general strike of all trades and industries April 14 if the government does not agree to the proposals of the Liberal party for constitutional reforms.

\$51,007 IN FINES IN BATH-TUB CASE

PENALTIES MUST BE SETTLED
BEFORE MARCH 1 OR TERM
SERVED IN JAIL.

14 ARE INDIVIDUALS PUNISHED

Thirteen Corporation Defendants, Convicted of Conspiracy, Must Pay From \$1 to \$10,000—Defendants Silent on Appeal.

Detroit, Mich.—Judge Clarence W. Sessions in the federal district court imposed fines ranging from \$1 to \$10,000 on the fourteen individual and thirteen corporation defendants convicted in the trial of the so-called Bath-Tub trust for criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The fines totaled \$51,077 and they must be paid on or before March 1. In the cases of individuals, if the fines are not paid before that date, they must serve a sentence not exceeding six months in the Detroit House of Correction.

Companies Are Fined.

The sentences include: Standard Sanitary Manufacturing company of Pittsburgh, \$10,000; Barnes Manufacturing company of Mansfield, Ohio, \$1,000; J. L. Mott Iron Works of New York, \$5,000; L. Wolff Manufacturing company, Chicago, \$5,000; McVay & Walker, Braddock, Pa., \$500; National Sanitary Manufacturing company of Salem, Ohio, \$1,000; Union Sanitary Manufacturing company of Noblesville, Ind., \$1,500; A. Weiskittel & Son company of Baltimore, \$1,500; Wheeling Enamelled Iron company of Wheeling, W. Va., \$500.

Individual defendants' fines: Theodore Ahrens, E. L. Dawes and Francis J. Torrance, officers of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing company, \$5,000 each; T. B. Barnes of the Barnes Manufacturing company, \$500; Jesse T. Duryear of New York, \$1,000.

Four Get Minimum Fine.

Frank G. Borden of the National Sanitary Manufacturing company, \$1; A. Weiskittel of A. Weiskittel & Son company, \$1,000; Herman Hoelscher of the L. Wolff Manufacturing company, \$5,000; Lloyd G. M. Crum of the McCrum-Howell company, \$1; Howard T. Gales, also of the McCrum-Howell company, \$500; J. E. Wright of the Wheeling Enamelled Iron company, \$500; A. G. Ward of the Day-Edward company of Warren, Ohio, \$1; A. H. Cline, Jr., of the United States Sanitary Manufacturing company, \$1,000; J. W. Arrott, also of the United States Manufacturing company, \$1.

The defense refused to state whether an appeal would be taken in the case.

Would Elect Saloonkeepers.

Pierre, S. D.—Election of saloonkeepers by popular vote is proposed in an amendment to a bill for regulation of issuances of liquor licenses offered in the legislature. To relieve city officials of the responsibility of deciding the moral fitness of applicants for license is the object of the measure.

Chinese Slayings Condemned.

New York.—Two members of the Chinese Hip Sing Club, Eng Hing and Yee Dock, were sentenced to execution March 24 for the murder of Lee Kay. The principal witnesses against them were two Philadelphia girls who had left their homes and drifted into Chinatown.

Gift for Helen Taft.

Washington.—Girl friends of Miss Helen Taft have presented to her as a farewell gift a gold handbag studded with amethysts. Virtually all of her close friends were represented in the presentation, which was informal.

Blue Sky Law in Vermont.

Montpelier, Vt.—The so-called "blue sky" act, first adopted in Kansas and designed to exclude questionable investment companies, became a law of Vermont by the approval of Governor Fletcher.

Jane Addams to Start for Egypt.

Chicago.—Jane Addams was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Progressive club on the eve of her departure for a trip through Asia Minor and Egypt.

Fort Worth Hotel Burns.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Hotel Seibold was partly destroyed by fire. Many of the guests were rescued by firemen and police. All escaped. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Three Die in Fire That Destroys Town.

North Bay, Ontario.—Dispatches from Elk City, a nearby town of 1,000 population, say that fire nearly wiped out the place and caused three deaths.

Denver Votes for Commission.

Denver, Colo.—By a vote of two to one, the voters of the city and county of Denver decided for a commission form of government by charter amendment, rather than by the charter convention plan.

All Inaugural Seats Sold.

Washington.—All except 500 seats in the great stand fronting the White House have been sold for the inaugural parade March 4. The stand has a seating capacity of approximately 6,000.

MADERO RESIGNS, MAY END CONFLICT

FEDERAL LEADER QUILTS AFTER
MOST DISASTROUS DAY
OF FIGHTING.

ED LA BARRA MAY BE NAMED

Fear of Intervention by United States Said to Have Hastened Sudden Action—Mexican Congress to Determine Successor.

Mexico City, Mexico.—President Francisco Madero has resigned. The Mexican congress is to determine his successor.

Madero himself asserts he has not resigned, but it is regarded here in diplomatic circles that he has withdrawn formal announcement of his having been deposed out of courtesy to the senate.

Francisco de la Barra likely will succeed Madero. De la Barra is now at the British legation.

Senor de la Barra, while proceeding through the streets in an automobile, stopped and made a brief address, assuring the crowds a peace settlement was certain.

De la Barra had been in consultation with Madero and Diaz regarding a quick settlement to avoid intervention.

Order Given to Cease Firing. Gen. Huerta, federal commander, gave the order to cease firing, and soon detachments of federals were seen marching from their positions to the government base near the palace, their guns slung on their backs.

The laws of Mexico make it necessary for the resignation of the president to be submitted to the congress, and for this reason official announcement of the resignation of Madero would be considerably delayed, even if already decided upon.

Whether hostilities will be resumed naturally depends on the action of the president and congress or aggression of the rebels. In case of dilatory tactics, it is possible that Diaz may decide to force the act.

Home of Madero Burned.

The rebels obtained their first personal revenge when they burned the private residence of President Madero, located at Berlin and Liverpool street.

It was a handsome structure, and since the incumbency of Madero had become one of the show places of the capital.

The rebels had driven a detachment of federals in retreat along Bucaretona street. They emerged on Liverpool street, the rebels at their heels.

Shouting and firing at the fleeing soldiers, the rebels crowded into the aristocratic quarter and the sight of Madero's house inspired the idea of its destruction.

Just before Madero resigned a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry, stationed between palace and arsenal, revolted, shot its own officers and made a break to join Diaz.

The mutineers were overpowered and 40 men were taken as prisoners to the national palace.

It was reported that President Madero had been wounded in the right thigh by a fragment of an exploding shell.

Fire of Death Sweeps Street.

It was the advance of the federals down Baldoera street early in the day which provoked the first sharp reply from the mutinous zone.

Diaz waited until the federals were far down the line, then threw into their ranks a hail of shrapnel and swept them with machine-gun fire. Few left the street alive.

The government troops attempted to carry the rebel position from other directions, but always with the same result; the federals fell under a withering fire or were driven back to shelter.

Gen. de la Vega, commanding the line directly to the east of the rebel position, admitted that he was unable to advance. Failure had been encountered in all quarters.

Falls Dead as Case is Called.

Chicago.—Attorney S. Carr Carroll did not appear in United States District Judge Landis' court, as ordered, to show cause why he should not be disbarred from practice in the federal courts because of his money-lending operations, but the case was dismissed. Carroll fell dead just before the case was called.

Turks' Peace Plea Refused.

London.—When the ambassadors met at the foreign office to discuss the powers' reply to Turkey's request for intervention, it was semi-officially stated that the parties would be told that its note was not explicit and Turkey's request could not be complied with.

Two Ships Crash and Sink.

San Francisco.—Struck amidships by the steamer H. J. Corcoran off Angel Island, the Southern Pacific passenger steamer Semhol was so badly damaged that she sank off Alcatraz Island after the collision.

Wife Slayer is Hanged.

Washington.—Samuel Rauen, the first man to be hanged in the District of Columbia during the administration of President Taft, went to his death. He was convicted of wife murder. President Taft declined to interfere.

STATE ASSEMBLY HAPPENINGS

BUSINESS IS IN FULL SWING AT
JEFFERSON CITY.

The Past Week's Most Interesting and Important Happenings in the House and Senate.

The special committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the convict labor problem, submitted an incomplete report recommending that the present contracts be continued for a period beyond the meeting of the next general assembly and for leasing their labor to contractors at \$1 a day, 10 per cent of which is to be set aside for the benefit of discharged convicts regardless of how or where they were employed. The report estimates that it will cost the state \$396,000 a year to maintain the prisoners in idleness and condemns such a policy as bad for the state and the convicts. There are seven hundred convicts working under the contract system and their earnings amount to \$1,008 daily. The committee does not believe that more than six hundred convicts can be employed on the public roads to an advantage.

After court procedure in general had received several verbal jolts the house sent to engrossment the Harris bill providing for a radical change in the method of handling criminal trials. The bill cuts down the number of challenges the defense is allowed in first degree murder trials to six and the state six. This will cut down the panel of 47 now required in first degree murder charges to 24. In all other criminal cases, the number of challenges is limited to four each for the state and defense. The time allowed for making challenges is cut down from 24 hours to 2 hours.

The House sent to engrossment a bill dividing the state deposits into one-eighths. At present the state deposits are let to the banks by one-twentieths and only the city banks can bid on them. The bill the House took favorable action on will make it possible for the country banks to bid on the deposits. The action was taken at the request of E. P. Deal, the state treasurer, who said the city banks were in a combination to obtain the state's money at low rate of interest.

The Senate amended and passed the House joint resolution authorizing the payment of \$143,000 commission to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis for disposing of 3 million dollars of state bonds issued to construct a new capitol. The amendment provides that the commission money shall come out of the capitol interest fund in place of the revenue fund as provided in the House resolution.

By a vote of 27 to 3 the senate passed a substitute for several senate and house measures proposing a change in the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution. Senator Whitledge was the only member to protest. The three senators who voted "no" were: Senators Kinney and Phillips of St. Louis and Whitledge of St. Genevieve. Senators Brogan and Warner of St. Louis were absent.

The Senate engrossed a bill, introduced by Senator Wilson, which establishes a state educational commission, composed of seven educators to be appointed by the governor, to make a thorough investigation of the common school system of this and other states, and especially the rural and high schools. The object sought is to secure the best possible results from the schools that experience has confirmed.

Hawkins of Dunlin introduced a substitute for his pardon board bill, designed, he said, to meet the conditions of the prison if the contract system is continued in that institution by this Legislature. It makes the inspectors of the prison members of the board, and leaves the pardoning power still in the hands of the governor.

The senate engrossed a bill, introduced by Senator Craig, which empowers the governor to appoint two commissioners to act under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress and visit various European countries to investigate co-operative agricultural societies and rural credit. The bill carries an appropriation of \$2,400.

The County Unit Local Option Bill, which may make all of Missouri rural districts outside of Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis, passed the House by a vote of 90 to 45. It was the biggest victory the anti-liquor men have won in the legislature and they applauded wildly as the result of the vote was announced. The demonstration lasted several minutes.

Women in the rural districts of Missouri will not be able to sit on school boards for at least two years to come. Senator Craig's bill, which conferred this right on women in the rural districts, was defeated on reconsideration in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 12.

Apparently the less frequent fire from the rebel positions was more effective, and calculations now are that the rebel loss in killed and wounded was considerably smaller than that of the government.

The Public Service Commission Bill was recommended for passage by the House and Senate committees on private corporations. The vote on the bill, after some twenty odd amendments had been adopted, was unanimous in both committees. The bills were sent back to the legislature for engrossment. Most of the amendments simply were corrections in the phraseology of the bill. Attorneys representing the railroads, telephone companies and other corporations had presented more than two hundred amendments they wanted adopted. They made a stack more than two feet high.

The Senate passed by a vote of 25 to 7 the bill introduced by Senator Carter of Clark, which consolidates the state stamp tax fund and the motor car license into one fund and distributes the fund equally among the various counties of the state, but with several important provisions added. One of these requires the county receiving its share of the money to first vote twenty-five cents on the \$100 valuation for road improvement purposes, requiring that the funds can be used only for permanent improvements and giving the state highway engineer supervision thereover.

Union labor had two jolts in the House. A bill making it a misdemeanor for any employer to refuse employment to a man because he belongs to a union or in any attempt to coerce him from joining a union was voted down by a large vote. Another bill providing that every Sunday worker, policeman, fireman, even farm laborers, who toiled on Sunday, should receive double pay was laid on the table.

One of the most drastic "dry" measures ever considered by a Missouri legislature went to engrossment in the house. It prohibits any club—social, high tone, lid club or otherwise—from selling, giving away or otherwise getting to its members liquor in any form except for medicinal purposes.

Senator Dunwoody introduced a bill in the senate to exempt women and girls employed at canning factories from the provisions of the nine-hour labor law between July 1 and October 1. He said these employees handle perishable fruit, and hence the necessity for longer hours of labor.

Senator Brogan of St. Louis introduced a bill in the senate under which it would be possible to hang a person found guilty of stealing castings and journals from railroad cars. The capital offense, however, would be contingent upon such theft resulting in a fatal accident.

Casey's bill making the circuit judges in Jackson county jury commissioners was passed by the Senate, as was his bill creating the office of county license inspector for Jackson county and providing for the appointment of the inspector by the county marshal.

Resolutions were introduced in the House and Senate calling upon the President to take immediate steps for intervention in Mexico and the annexation of that country. Representative Overall of Dunklin made a short speech favoring annexation.

A bill of importance considered by the house recently was one appropriating \$100,000 for a Missouri building at the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. A commission of five is provided for. It went to engrossment after a fight.

Senator Rogers introduced a bill creating a state fair commission, to be composed of five members appointed by the governor. The object is to license owners of registered stock and devote a part of the license fees to the support of county fairs.

McCullum of St. Joseph introduced a bill the purpose of which is to prohibit patients in any of the state's eleemosynary institutions from being used in medical clinics.

A bill compelling all cattle shipped into Missouri for breeding or dairying purposes first to undergo a tuberculosis test has been introduced in the House.

Senator Welch presented a bill cutting down the time for appeals in felony cases from twelve to six months.

The House committee on immigration favorably reported the administration bill creating the office of state immigration commissioner.

A bill has been introduced in the House changing the date of Arbor Day from the first Friday of April to the fourth Friday of March.

Senator Greene's bill prohibiting the transfer of property from husband to wife to avoid the law was passed.

Another measure that went through the Senate was the bill by Lysaught giving county and city political committees power to levy an assessment of not to exceed 1 per cent of salaries. It is intended to keep persons out of the race who are not sincere in announcing their candidacy.

Lysaught's bill which seeks to lessen the cost of special elections held for the purpose of voting on bond issues, by reducing the number of clerks and consolidating voting precincts, was sent to engrossment.

IT'S HARD TO WORK

It's torture to work with a lame, aching back. Get rid of it. Attack the cause. Probably it's weak kidneys. Heavy or confining work is hard on the kidneys, anyway, and once the kidneys become inflamed and congested, the trouble keeps getting worse. The danger of running into gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease is serious. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for backache or bad kidneys.

An Illinois Case. James E. Poyner, Russell, Ill., says: "I was laid up with kidney trouble. My back ached so I couldn't move. The kidney secretions were in terrible condition. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in short order and for four years the trouble has never returned."

Get Doan's at Any Store. E. D. ELY, POSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York.

LARGE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

Successful Candidate Should Have Been Happy, But There Were Reasons Why He Was Not.

"I suppose you're very happy, now that you're elected mayor?" "Well, I can't say that I am. I thought I would be, but it hasn't worked out that way."

"But you got such a splendid vote. It ought to make you feel happy to think the people have such confidence in you."

"That is cheering, of course. It is fine to know that the majority of the people believe in you. Still, I'm not altogether contented."

"I can't understand it at all. Here you've been elected to the highest honor in the community; you have splendid opportunities to do good work; you may graduate from this position to broader service in the state, and possibly from the state to the nation. You ought to be happy if anyone is."

"I know it. But I'm not. The fact is I am up against it. I have four political managers who did splendid service for me, and each one demands the same job."—Detroit Free Press.

HIS OPINION.



Howe—I understand your friend Bangs recently led a charming widow to the matrimonial altar. Wise—I don't know about that. I'm inclined to think she pushed him there.

The man who stands on the promise of God lives in the land of promise.

AS TO FLAVOUR. Found Her Favorite Again.

A bright young lady tells how she came to be acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee:

"My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and drank it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, as it were, that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and so deranged my stomach that everything I ate gave me acute pain. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)"

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I have since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in four weeks."

"Somehow the coffee we used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital, and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the 'sick-all-over' feeling."

"One day I got a package of Postum, and the first taste of it I took. I said 'that's the good coffee we had in the hospital.' I have drunk it ever since, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, and feel better than I have for years." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—45 to 50-cent tin 30 cts., 90 to 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.